

# LABOR CLARION

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## Most Efficient Laborers to Dig the Panama Canal.

Dispatches from the Isthmus of Panama during the past month indicated that President Roosevelt made a personal investigation of the availability and efficiency of the Jamaica negro as a canal laborer, writes Ernest Cawcroft in the *American Federationist*. To that end he talked at length with the consular and journalistic representatives of the island during the period that he devoted to viewing the actual labor of these tropical negroes. Let us in turn take a glimpse of these negroes in the fields and shacks of Jamaica, hoping to judge something of their efficiency by viewing their native environment as well as the extent of their Yankee training.

The problems involved in the construction of the Isthmian Canal are as many as the miles between Colon and Panama City. For every difficulty confronting the engineers in the hills and swamps of the historic isthmus there is to be found a more vexatious counterpart in the handling of the canal labor problem.

Climate, corruption and natural caution are combining to increase the difficulties of the commission. The common sense of mankind confirms the conclusions of historian Buckle and sociologist Kidd to the effect that the northern nations are both the climatic cause and effect of efficient labor. The isthmus, ever damp with the rains of a hundred successive showers; Panama City, fanned by the hot breezes of tropical seas; Colon, the city of mosquitoes, which even expert sanitation can not eliminate, and the line of the waterway dammed by an annual rainfall of 144 inches, do not appeal to men with families and boys with mothers as desirable places to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

This is the one situation where Americans should not insist upon the employment of their fellow countrymen. No man who has endured the sapping heat of a tropical noonday will insist upon the employment of others than those who were acclimated by birth. It follows as a matter of course that the commission must rely upon foreigners for the actual manual work on the waterway and here commences a process of natural selection which appeared the day work begun and will continue until the hour that the waters of the Pacific mix with the tides of the Atlantic.

This process of natural selection along the line of the waterway will be as difficult as the ascent of man from the slime into a spiritual being. The crafty, the men who sit and wonder why society has not given them a living, the inefficient and discontented of all climes, have flocked and are flocking to the banks of the canal hoping to find under American auspices the promised land of material success. This is the climatic and commercial situation presented to the commissioners in their efforts to speedily unite the two oceans.

It is futile to talk about making the dirt fly when men with their shovels are lacking. A hydraulic drill in the hands of an untrained native does not make him any more effective in aiding in the removal of the pile of dirt between Colon and Panama. A Yankee foreman talking to a clan of Chinese is not likely to secure the best results from the hands and heads of the slant-eyed Orientals.

It must be confessed that there is much in the building of this Roosevelt route which smacks of the

French. It needed a French engineer to lead the versatile Secretary Hay to the light of day, to bring him to that pivotal hour in the history of the last administration when the people of Panama and the United States awoke one morning to find the former in the possession of the latter.

When the Yankee engineers, accompanied by the young men of the North, with their tape lines went down to the isthmus to make good, they decided at a glance that it was the part of wisdom, even if not of necessity, to follow the precedent of the French in securing laborers from the island of Jamaica.

Columbus regarded the island of Jamaica as a tropical heaven and designated it as the reformed Garden of Eden. But the agents of the canal commission in seeking negroes on that island have met with troubles leading them to think that the region is nearer like the lower world than the heaven of Columbus. Just when the agents had completed arrangements for securing a vast labor army sufficient to complete the manual work on the canal, the governor of the crown colony of Jamaica intervened as the guardian of the much-sought negroes.

They remember the days of De Lesseps and the French canal regime at Montego Bay, Bog Walk, and other parts of Jamaica. There are elderly women in Kingston who can tell both of being liberated from slavery and of having their sons perish under the despotism which the French inaugurated when they sought to repeat the constructive history of Suez on the Isthmus of Panama. There is a quaint old man selling beads to Yankee tourists on the streets of Kingston, who can tell the visitor as he has told the natives of the fever and abuse which were part and parcel of the canal enterprise of old. De Lesseps knew no God but the success of an engineering project and he rushed men into the fever gaps of the isthmus with the same want of care as the union forces were led into the Petersburg mine during the latter days of the civil war. De Lesseps sacrificed 300,000 men in building the Suez and he seemed willing to martyr one man for every 10 feet of the Panama project. He found a grave for thousands of Jamaicans at Colon. The French overworked, underfed, poorly housed, and abused the negroes who were taken from Jamaica during their regime. That sad story still lingers in the minds of the men who worked and their sons inherit the prejudice. It is having an effect today in the solution of the canal labor problem. In addition to the memories of the people, the official records of the crown government tell an equally effective story. When the French had sapped the last atom of vitality from their Jamaican negroes, and inefficiency or bankruptcy had compelled the abandonment of the enterprise, hundreds of negroes remained in Colon and Panama unable to return home. The records of the crown government show that \$700,000 were expended in transportation and for necessary clothing in bringing back the stranded Jamaicans.

The governor of the colony, backed by the memories and sentiments of the people, does not intend to allow this chronicle to be repeated. He defined his policy soon after the arrival of the American contractors and labor agents. No sooner had Chairman Shonts announced that he would carry out the Roosevelt policy of making the dirt fly, than several labor and advertising agencies were established in

Kingston and elsewhere. Doubtless these agencies anticipated doing as profitable a business as any company that ever furnished a thousand Italians for a western railroad cut. It was at this juncture that memories of De Lesseps' day and a re-reading of the records of the \$700,000 expenditure, led the legislative assembly to empower the governor to announce to labor agents and all others concerned:

First. The colonial governor is authorized to designate, in so far as the public welfare warrants, "proclaimed places;" and it is provided by statute that no native of Jamaica shall journey to such place or places unless he has received a permit from the police authorities and until he has demonstrated that he is in a financial position not only to pay his home-bound fare, but that he is not leaving persons for whom he is responsible likely to become a public charge.

Second. No native of the island shall depart for such "proclaimed places" unless he deposits with the government the sum of 25 shillings, or something over \$6 in the coin of the United States; and should the governor reach the conclusion at any time that the removal of natives to such places is liable to place an additional burden on the colony at the time of their repatriation, he is empowered by a more recent statute to increase the amount of the required deposit.

Third. No person, persons or corporation can arrange to ticket financially irresponsible natives, or enter into contracts with prospective employers or employes for work in "proclaimed places" until a permit has been granted by the colonial office and upon the payment of a license fee of \$25, together with the filing of a bond conditioned in the sum of \$2,500, providing that such agents or corporations shall in all respects obey the law and subsequent proclamations relating thereto, and providing in particular that such agents will in no manner whatever arrange for the departure of the indicated class of natives until the per capita deposit has been made.

Since this general law was promulgated, making the "proclaimed places" a matter for the exercise of the governor's discretion, an amendment has been adopted providing that the executive shall not annul or rescind any laws or proclamations designating the Isthmus of Panama as a "proclaimed place." It is apparent, therefore, that legislation originating primarily for the general protection of the native Jamaican in the tropics has developed into a governmental policy with reference to a particular section in which the United States is interested.

Sir. J. A. Swettenham, the Governor of Jamaica, has directed that the deposits made by individuals, together with the license fee paid by labor agencies, shall constitute an invested fund for the protection of those dependent upon canal laborers and for purposes of transportation in event of poverty-stricken natives desiring to return to the colony.

Thus the Jamaican government and the contractors as well as the Canal Commissioners, have entered into a game of hide-and-seek. There are those who indulged in the anticipation that the Jamaican government would not long continue this policy of labor protection, or in any event that the officials "having paid to virtue the tribute of hypocrisy" would not

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held January 4, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—Carriage and Wagon Workers—C. A. Siskron, F. Farron, J. Chacho, J. A. Holland. Typographical, No. 21—Will J. French, Leo Michelson, Wm. Ellis; vice George L. Taylor, Joseph A. Ryan, D. G. Shannon. Cooks, No. 44—Geo. Rowe, Antone Balslow, Stephen Drake, Henry Fahrman, Joseph Bader, O. T. N. Ledwith; vice Julius Selmer, H. B. Myers, Chas. Wagner. Beer Bottlers—Joseph Guinee, Edw. Horan, F. L. Weissenberger. Street Railway Employees—J. H. Bowling, R. Cornelius, F. E. Davidson, W. H. Ewing, Wm. C. Leflingwell, J. Rowe, D. Cox, J. Owens, E. J. Hart, J. McDonald; vice P. M. Belknap, H. Eilkin, W. J. Goldkuhl, M. Morris, J. J. O'Brien, W. S. Shafer, D. Wyatt. Iron Molders—Wm. P. McCabe, J. J. Field, J. O. Walsh, M. Ahearn, Wm. Healy; vice R. Hunt, F. Gorman. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—W. Bautz. Waitresses—Louise LaRue, Minnie Andrews, May Norton; vice Katie Bischoff. Horseshoers—J. McPherson, Bob Jones; vice J. McPherson, W. C. Stevens. Gas Workers—G. W. Bell, Jno. J. Breslin, P. V. Kearns, A. F. Coleman; vice James Hester. Butchers—D. J. Murray, Fred Zimmerman, Alfred Hooper, Thomas Brogan; vice G. DiVichio. Retail Shoe Clerks—J. K. Jones, J. J. Byrne, Max E. Licht; vice Milton Cohn. Waiters, No. 30—R. L. Grimmer, A. C. Rose, Bert LaRue, M. P. Scott, W. C. Davis, Theo. Johnson, Thos. Aylward, J. E. Marsh, J. J. O'Brien, J. D. Kirkpatrick. Hackmen—M. W. Coffey, Jas. Bowlan, E. McCarthy; vice F. J. Kerr. Delegates seated. Moved and seconded that those delegates who have not yet taken the obligation receive the same; carried.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—From United States Representatives, in answer to resolutions adopted by the Council on the President's message pertaining to the Japanese question. Minutes of the Japanese and Korean League; the above communications were filed. *Referred to Organizing Committee*: From the Brotherhood of P. D. and P. of America, and from the P. O. and M. I. W. of America, on jurisdiction question. *Referred to Cooks' and Waiters' Unions*: From the proprietor of the Montana Cafe, 1220 Folsom street, in reference to Japanese restaurants. *Referred to Retail Clerks, No. 432*: From J. C. Meussdorffer Sons, relative to the early closing movement. *Referred to Executive Committee*: Wage scale and agreement of Blacksmiths Union, No. 168; wage scale and agreement of Blacksmiths' Union, No. 316; wage scale and agreement of the Electrical Workers, No. 151.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Glove Workers—Reported that wage scale submitted to proprietors is being considered and the union expects a favorable reply shortly; also reports that the Carson Glove Co. of San Rafael is still unfair and the boycott is being vigorously prosecuted by local. Drug Clerks—Report that local is progressing nicely. Milkers—Business good; the union has presented wage scale and requests delegates to look for label on all bottles and cans. Musicians—Business dull; report that the Slavic Sisters Society, who are giving a dance on January 10 at Twenty-fourth and Potrero avenues are advertising and claiming they will have union music which is not a fact. The delegates are requested to give the same as much publicity as possible. Shoe Clerks—Business good, and the union desires to thank the delegates of the Council for the hearty co-operation in assisting them in the early closing movement and the union intends to continue the campaign against those stores that continue to keep open, especially in the Mission district. A Shoe Clerks' local has been recently organized in Oakland. Stable Employees—Business good; union has adopted monthly working button and will have an open meeting on Wednesday evening. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants—Business fair; have

presented new wage scale with an eight-hour day clause. Machinists—Business good; strike still on with the Auto Livery Co. of this city and the union is still prosecuting the boycott on the Santa Fe Railroad, which has been on for three years.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT**—Committee reported having instructed the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Board and members of the Organizing Committee to consider the proposition of jurisdiction between the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and Local No. 46, on Thursday evening, January 3, 1907.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee desires further time on the proposed city ordinance pertaining to the delivery of milk; report received as progressive.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**—Reported having waited upon the firms of Bolton & Strong, photo engravers, at Fifteenth and Mission streets, Ferguson's Bakery at Twenty-fourth and Guerrero streets and McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., on Van Ness avenue, in reference to boycotts asked for by unions.

**JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT**—Committee submitted resolution to Council on the jurisdiction question, which was amended as follows:

*"Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to communicate with the affiliated unions of this Council and ask them to at once request the executive officials of their national or international unions to demand of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that it immediately demand of executive officers of national or international unions having locals affiliated with the local Building Trades Council, that they instruct their locals in this city to cease discrimination of any character against members of the International Association of Steam Fitters, Local No. 46."*

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted; carried.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Moved and seconded that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the firm of Bolton & Strong, photo engravers, at Fifteenth and Mission streets; carried. Moved and seconded that the boycott asked for on Ferguson's Bakery be laid over; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Web Pressmen, \$4; Stable Employees, \$16; Piano and Organ Workers, \$2; Cooks, No. 44, \$10; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Cemetery Employees, \$4. Total, \$40.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1; telephone checks, \$1; stenographer, \$15; Financial Secretary, \$15; G. A. Berry, \$15; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$10; Labor Council Hall Association, rent for November, \$57.50; LABOR CLARION, December subscription, \$25; Brown & Power, one scrap book, \$1.25. Total, \$170.75.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

WM. P. MCCABE, Secretary.

## THE SHAME OF KANSAS.

Miss Cora Garber, one of the employes in Nebraska's State Land Commissioner's office, says that proof has been obtained that slavery exists in that State, and that one private institution has been importing children from Germany for the purpose of selling them at twenty-five per head. A bill is to be introduced at the next Legislature which will place every child in the State under the protection of the juvenile court law. At present the law is so worded that the courts have no rights to enter private institutions to inquire into the condition of children. This provision was slipped into the law by the managers of these institutions in order to exempt them from legal investigation, and for this reason the "venders in little human beings" have been able to ply their nefarious business.

The Swedish Trades Union Congress was held recently at Stockholm, with 475 delegates present. The central bodies of the trade unions of Finland, Denmark and Norway were also represented by fraternal delegates. At the time of the last congress, three years ago, the Swedish unions numbered 39,570 members. Now the organization has grown to a membership of 108,000.

## JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 860 McAllister street on the 5th inst., and was called to order by President Tveitmoe at 8 p. m.

**CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS**—From the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers certifying to the names of Thos. Doyle, T. E. Keough and L. Flaherty. From Association of Granite Cutters certifying to the names of Hugh Foley, P. Buckley and E. McMenamin. From Amal. Society Carpenters, Branch No. 4, for G. Lorenzen, E. West and W. M. Kenzie, received and recommended to the League for approval. From the Board of Library Commissioners, Columbus, Ohio, requesting data and information relative to the condition of Japanese in California, received and the Secretary directed to comply with the request. From Mr. H. Reye of the Young Men's Christian Association, Riverside, California, requesting information for an interscholastic debate, received and Secretary directed to forward all data at hand. From Hon. W. V. Stafford, State Labor Commissioner, advising of having sent fifty copies of his annual report, received and the Secretary directed to submit the thanks of the League for same. From Hon. E. A. Hayes advising of having mailed copies of the President's message, also giving an outline of the general conditions at Washington, and enclosing clippings from the *Washington Post*, received. Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of same, and enclosure referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From Hon. Julius Kahn acknowledging request of League for copies of the President's message, received and filed. From several Senators and Congressmen acknowledging receipt of League's protest relative to the employment of coolie labor on the Panama Canal, received noted and filed. From the International Association of Machinists, No. 68, Cloakmakers, No. 8, Typographical Union of Sacramento and the Federal Labor Union of Vallejo, submitting their regular monthly contributions, received and acknowledged.

**BILLS**—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; J. D. Graham, services, \$12; postage, \$10; stationery, \$2.20; wood and coal, \$1.20.

The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report which was on motion received.

**COMMITTEES**—Publicity and Statistics—Letters under date of December 19th from Congressman S. C. Smith, and which was referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics with instructions to answer same, submitted their reply which, by motion, was unanimously concurred in and the Secretary directed to forward same at the earliest possible date. Delegate Graham submitted a digest of the third Report on Hawaii and the twelfth biennial report of State Bureau Labor Statistics, which was referred to the committee for consideration.

Organizing and Finance—Reported progress.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand December 30, 1906.....	\$620 41
Shinglers, No. 1 .....	45
Cloak Makers, No. 8 .....	4 45
Flour and Cereal Employes of Los Angeles..	90
Typographical Union, No. 46, of Sacramento	4 85
Federal Labor Union of Vallejo.....	5 00
Cement Workers, No. 1 .....	9 00
Machinists, No. 68 .....	10 00
Carpenters, No. 22, rent .....	8 00
Typographical Union, No. 56, Stockton.....	1 00
Carpenters, No. 22 .....	31 90

\$695 96

Expenditures for week .....

60 40

Balance on hand to date.....\$635 56  
A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

N. B.—Contributions for the month of January now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 860 McAllister street.

The Trades Council of Galveston, Texas, has declared unfair the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that filled the places of the switchmen on strike, and unseated their delegates in the Council.



**LAW vs. OPINION.**

After many years' struggle the American Federation of Labor secured a law that prevented the importation of labor under contract into the United States.

It withstood all the legerdemain of lawyers and the casidry and sophistry of the judiciary, says the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, and where the immigration officer was true to his trust the law admirably served its purpose. But the country is witnessing a strange and new authority that has arisen and it is superior to Congress, to law and unmindful of the judiciary. As the latter usurps power and directs the government by injunction, this new power nullifies a law by an act called an "opinion." Congress can pass a law in response to the wishes of the people and the courts may construe it as being constitutional and the people believe that their wishes have been respected. But no! Along comes a bureau chief in Washington who renders an "opinion" that completely destroys the intents and purposes of the law, vetoes the power of Congress and mocks the judiciary. Could a personal government go farther? Has king or kaiser a more powerful prerogative, given or assumed? An "opinion" by a sub-chief in a department almost destroyed the eight-hour law last summer, and now comes Secretary Strauss, who, also, in an "opinion," virtually nullifies the Contract Labor Law.

Let us look at the facts calmly and fairly and see if this new method of emasculating a law by an "opinion" is not the most violent assumption of arbitrary power ever witnessed in this country. The facts drawing out this "opinion" are as follows:

The State of South Carolina, by reason of the peonage system, the scanty pay, the convict labor laws, the long hours, the lack of educational facilities and the truck store and long time between pay days, has been unable to secure any of the millions of immigrants that are pouring into the United States. So the Governor sent a commission to Europe and by the aid of gaudy tales and a promise of free transportation, beguiled a few hundred people under contract to come to that State. The immigration authorities sought to prevent their landing and the State authorities appealed the case to Washington. Secretary Strauss rendered an "opinion" in which he declared that a State might entice contract laborers within its borders and then turn them over to planters, mine owners, railroad contractors or any other employer needing cheap labor. That is the gist of the case.

Now reverse this case and see how it would work. Supposing that the State of Indiana desired to erect a great building, but was unable to do so because of the extortions of the marble trust and the lumber trust and the several trusts that monopolize building materials. And supposing there was a Secretary of the Treasury who desired to aid Indiana and would render an "opinion" that that State might import building material free from Europe notwithstanding the provisions of the Dingley Act. Would that not be a parallel case and would that "opinion" go unchallenged?

Both the Dingley Act and the Contract Labor Act are creatures of Congress, had the same origin and passed through the same channels and both were primarily designed to protect the American workingmen from unfair competition, but an "opinion" is mightier than all delegated powers of the people. It makes or unmakes, regardless of the spirit and genius of our institutions, and is, in fact, Absolutism set up in a Republic. As the matter stands today any person who can get an opinion from a bureau chief is able to defy any law passed by Congress.

The Federal Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Fla., on December 6 returned a true bill under Section 5225, R. S., against F. J. O'Hara for carrying Franz Noble, a white man, away from Jacksonville with intent to hold him as a slave. The Grand Jury returned four indictments against O'Hara, charging peonage and one for conspiracy with other persons to hold a man in slavery.

# THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

## JANUARY BARGAIN SALE

**Everything at Kragens is on Sale  
at Half Price or Less**

Kragens buyers are now in New York purchasing Spring goods. Kragens never carries over One Dollar's worth from one season to the other.

### READ ABOUT THESE SAVINGS

Men's Suits of fine Worsteds, Clays, Mixtures and Thibets. Double and single breasted. Made to sell for from \$12.50 to \$18.00. January Sale Price ..... **\$3.95**

Men's double and single breasted suits; Men's "Priestley" Cravenettes; Men's Overcoats; all good values from \$20.00 to \$27.50. These will be closed out during this sale for ..... **\$7.75**

The Stag Brand of Corduroy Trousers, Union Label; the regular \$4.00 and \$5.00 quality. Very Special... **\$1.59**

Young Men's Suits, Overcoats and Cravenettes. Values ranging from \$15.00 to \$25.00 will all be sold for ..... **\$5.95**

Boy's Overcoats, long ones, short ones and medium ones; finest Boy's Suits, Boy's Cravenettes made to sell for from \$8.00 to \$12.50. These will go for ..... **\$3.95**

Two-piece Suits, Russian Blouse Suits and Sailor Suits, the regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 kind are offered you at ..... **\$1.69**

Boy's Suits and Overcoats; regular \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 values. All go on sale for..... **\$2.50**

### SHOES.

Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, regular \$3.50 to \$4.00 grade, all-shaped toes, all made on the latest last. These are shoes for Fall and Winter and will be offered for..... **\$1.50**

Closing out seven lines of Boy's and Children's shoes, regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 grade—all will be sold at one price ..... **95¢**

### HATS.

Stiff Hats, the Knox and Dunlap shapes, Soft Hats, all shapes. Our regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 lines. January Sale Price ..... **99¢**

### FURNISHINGS.

Linen Collars, dozen..... **39¢**  
"President" Suspenders ..... **19¢**  
Silk Neckwear ..... **12½¢**  
Golf Shirts ..... **29¢**  
Wright's Underwear ..... **59¢**  
Socks at ..... **4¢**

And hundreds of other bargains like the above are indications of the savings on Furnishings at Kragens January Sale. ANYTHING MAY BE CHARGED AND PAID FOR IN TINY AMOUNTS WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

**KRAGENS** 1149-1157 Market St



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION**

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, No. 68 Haight street.

The customary Board of Directors meeting was held on January 8th, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Messrs. N. J. Landsberger (former member), and A. L. Gath (conditional member A. F. of M.), were admitted to full membership. Mr. L. Condy of Local No. 189 was also admitted to full membership in No. 6. Mr. J. W. Campbell of Local No. 76, Seattle, was admitted to membership on transfer. An application for membership was received from M. W. Firestone. Messrs. B. and M. Amsterdam of Local No. 99 resigned from membership through withdrawal of transfers.

The following named individuals have been erased from the roll of membership because of arrears in dues, assessments, etc.: J. S. Becker, Miss E. Borchert, M. J. Cofiero, L. Cantiello, J. A. Hanson, W. Hemmings, S. B. Lozano, Miss R. Turner and Mrs. E. Wells-Blair.

William Forner, a well known member of the M. M. P. U., died January 3d in this city after a short illness. The late member had been a resident of San Francisco for the past 32 years, having been brought here from New York City in 1875 under engagement to the management, at the time, of the Grand Opera House to play solos on the xylophone, at a large salary. The late member leaves a family of several daughters who mourn the death within a short period of both parents.

Apparently the several changes effected in the price list and rules of Local No. 6 have been acceptable to the managements of the various enterprises located in the jurisdiction that employ members for musical service. The remarkable success of all establishments whereat music is required has undoubtedly been mainly responsible for the success achieved in the matter, but credit is properly due the membership for the moderation and good judgment displayed in the changes made.

**RIGHT OF BOYCOTT.**

In the estimation of an unfair employer of labor who finds himself confronting a boycott at the hands of union labor, a grave crime is being committed. This unfair employer has already put into operation a boycott against such labor as refuses to work for him without an agreement as to wages and hours, yet he is sorely grieved that men should refuse to buy his products or to express it in the usual way, boycott his products. The common method of procedure upon the part of the aggrieved employer is to sue out a writ of injunction against these union labor cranks and by use of the machinery of the law attempt to prevent the operation of the boycott. The usual result of the injunction is to have the officers of the unions thrown into jail. Into jail for what? For exercising the rights that belong to every man who has progressed in his struggle for liberty beyond the condition of the feudal vassal. Judges may construe the boycott to be a violation of law, but American citizens in defense of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States will never so construe it. Men who are ready to sacrifice their liberty in defense of the principle of the boycott will always be found so long as laws exist that permit employers of labor to control absolutely the price of sustenance of the laborer and his family.

The organized boycott is the only effectual means at the command of union labor by which it can make its demands effectual. All the courts in Christendom cannot take away the right of boycott. Every trial of the issues involved in this un-American restraint of the rights of men hastens the day when the rights of American citizens as to the boycott will be defined by federal laws. Union labor invites the use of this farcical method of heaping insult upon union men. Union men may be imprisoned but there is no power under heaven that can compel an American citizen to buy what he does not want nor to prevent him advising others.—*Union Labor Journal.*

**STRIKE OF POLISH CHILDREN.**

When Alexander conquered his world, he Hellenized the language of the subjugated. When Rome reduced Europe to a group of Latin provinces, the native tongues of her new subjects were abolished or changed into Roman dialects. When William the Norman occupied Great Britain, he introduced also, the vocabulary and idiom of France. So the first step toward Pan-Germanism is the diffusion of the Hanoverian language among the foreign provinces of Germany. Ever since Posen was allotted to Germany as her share in the spoil of dismembered Poland, an attempt has been made to substitute the German for the Polish tongue, and at the present moment the newspapers of Europe are commenting on the fact that in the primary schools of Posen 45,000 children have risen in insurrection because the German Government has decreed that religious instruction is to be imparted, not in their own, but in the German tongue. Many of the German papers say that this is merely the result of Polish radical agitation, and ought to be repressed by force, and indeed many children have been arrested. As it is a religious movement and is supported by Archbishop Stablevski, of Posen, the Ultramontane organs advocate the right of Polish children to their mother tongue. While William II wishes the Germanization of Posen, he also desires to conciliate the Archbishop and the Pope, as well as the Center or Clerical Party, on whose vote he is largely dependent for naval supplies. Speaking in general of the German tongue in Poland, the South-German correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes:

"Bismarck once declared, in answer to an address sent to him by the Poles, 'There is no longer any Poland, but only a Germany, an Austria, and a Russia' (between which nations Poland had been divided). But the Iron Chancellor here quite miscalculated in his estimate of the Poles. He quite overlooked the inflexible pertinacity of the Slav. Nor did he understand the Polish women and mothers and had no idea of their fanatical love for their nationality and the lion-hearted stubbornness with which they would defend their mother tongue."

This love of their mother tongue is revolutionary in origin, says the half-official *Kolnische Zeitung*, and ought to be repressed by force. It is a national radical and not a religious movement, declares the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau*, and therefore the Center and the Clericals are instigating rebellion. To this the *Ultramontane Germania* replies:

"Some papers accuse the Center and Clerical press of espousing the cause of the Polish revolutionary party. The Center, however, has merely taken the position that the religious education of children should be imparted to them in a tongue with which they are familiar. The Center press goes no further than this. Nor can we take any other position. The obstructive course taken by the Polish children is not to our taste, as we have an impression that Polish radicalism is behind it. But this does not give us any ground for changing our opinion. It is not out fault if the mistaken policy of the Government has thus been taken advantage of by the Polish radicals to serve their own ends."

The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* regrets that the most influential German papers deny the right of the Poles to their own language in the schools. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a very weighty editorial, blames the German Government for the condition of things and hopes that Mr. Studt, Minister of Education, who is now in Posen, will employ conciliatory measures. "Under any circumstances it is wrong to obtrude the German language into the religious instruction of Polish children."

The Chicago Consumers' League has requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the feasibility of having a city ordinance which will abolish the practice among clothing manufacturers of sending garments to the homes of the poor to be finished.

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## GOVERNMENT AS BANKER

## Postal Savings Banks Established in Philippines Are a Great Success.

Uncle Sam's experiment with postal savings banks in the Philippine Islands has been declared after a test of only two months one of the greatest successes of all governmental institutions established by Americans in the archipelago. In a letter to Julius Goldzier, chairman of the Executive Committee working in Chicago for promotion of the postal savings plan in the United States, W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary of Commerce and Police in the islands, says that within ten days from the opening of the first postal bank in Manila \$25,000 has been deposited. The system is asserted to have maintained a wonderful growth and to be encouraged by the best-informed bankers of our insular possessions.

Secretary of War Taft founded the Philippine postal savings system, for which there is a wide and growing demand in the United States. He did it with a view to encouraging thrift, providence and self-reliance among the Filipinos, the Philippine Commission directing establishment of the first postal bank in the archipelago last October.

"Postal savings banks were established in the Philippines," says Mr. Forbes in his letter, "after long consideration and careful study of the systems existing in England, India, Japan, Canada, Sweden and other countries. While we can give no definite statement of results, we are sanguine that the success thus far met will be increased as the time passes.

"Before the postal bank in Manila was opened the government was intrusted with much money. It was reported that the postoffice contains something over \$500,000, held in the form of money, merely for safe keeping. This money, of course, cannot be invested, nor does it yield any return to the depositor, so it is practically idle.

"In ten days after opening the first postal bank in Manila the deposits were \$25,000. In a few days we will have savings banks ready for service in the cities of Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga. The service will be extended almost immediately to every city in which there is a postoffice doing a money-order business. Additional extensions will be more gradual.

"The government of the Philippine Islands believes thoroughly in postal banks. The bill establishing them was passed without a dissenting vote by the Commission.

"The bankers have raised no objection, issued no protest, and one which has a savings department with good deposits has even gone so far as to say that they believe the establishment of postal banks will be a benefit to them. The inducement, of course, is for investment of small sums, not of large ones."

The Philippine postal banks were authorized last May. The Commission directed that they be created under the direction of the Bureau of Posts and managed by an officer given a salary of \$3,000 a year. The Commission provided that the expenses of maintaining the banks be paid from the profits of the postal bank funds, which are being invested in bonds of the City of Manila and bonds for payment of which the insular government is pledged.

We do not work but today, we must survive to be able to work tomorrow—a week—a year—perhaps several years. We cannot look ahead with much expectancy at the beginning. Health, mentality and physical well-being must be maintained if we would not early go to the scrap pile. The employing corporation cares but little how soon we reach the scrap pile. We must look to that ourselves. Long hour days of service are not to our advantage. Organization is the only institution that ever shortened the day service.—*Motorman and Conductor.*

It is estimated that if the working children of Pennsylvania were placed shoulder to shoulder they would make a line twenty-two miles long.

## A PLEA FOR SELF.

There is something the matter with the non-union man, and if you look him over closely you will find out what that something is. He is either an inferior mechanic that cannot earn the union rate of wage, an expelled member of some labor organization, or a fugitive from justice who, through fear of apprehension, gives the locals of his chosen craft a wide berth, or some poor, deluded fool who has reason for believing he can go it alone and whose intelligence is so far below the common-sense standard that he cannot see the benefits that accrue from collective bargaining. Now and then you will find in him some well-known former member of some local whose "rule or ruin" methods cost him his rule and succeeded in ruining nothing but his own future.

It is a well-known fact that man is selfish. He wants and can use all the money he can get. Union men get high wages; therefore, computed from the basis of selfishness which we all must agree is the basic rock of our very existence, all selfish mechanics should be in the union. Is there a non-union man who is not selfish? The best mechanics are in the union because they want "good" work and, above all things, want plenty of it. They know that the contractors for all large construction hire union men exclusively. Therefore good mechanics should be in the union.

An employer who hires non-union mechanics takes a big chance. They come to him without recommendation as to character or ability, and he is forced to experiment with them, sometimes to his sorrow, as he learns when defending some action for damages to life or limb caused by their incompetency. Of course, non-union employers are very few, as they cannot procure work from reputable architects, and the work which they succeed in getting in the open market by competition is not worth mentioning, as it is little jobs of the here-and-there variety in the repair line.

We all know that to enter society you must have "a card." You must be known, and your habits, personality and ancestral tree accounted for. To enter union society a mechanic must do the same. He must pass a trade board, who, after he has qualified, gives him a card that proclaims to the toiling world that he is fit to mingle with them, and that he possesses the necessary mechanical ability to command the standard rate of wage.

It also gives him the right to look his fellow-man in the face and tell him that he is one of the intelligent workers who knows that individual effort is useless in industrial battle, and that the only way labor can ever get a fair proportion of what it produces is by united effort, which is commonly called unionism. One grain of sand will not hold up a building, neither will one man hold up the hours of toil or the rate of wage. It takes many hard-working ants much time and trouble to carry away sufficient crumbs of bread to feed the hungry, and it takes all the united efforts that workmen can make to keep them in enough crumbs for their hungry. One ant nor one man could accomplish nothing.

The non-union man who, through the non-possession of a union card, idles his time doing jig steps on the corner while the market cries for union help does himself a rank injustice; and it is for him that this article is written in the hope that some intelligent member of his family (if he has a family God help them) or some relative, friend or person interested in his welfare will show him these few lines and then beat common sense into his head with the club of reason.—*Minnesota Union Advocate.*

In Milwaukee a boy fourteen years old worked as high as fourteen hours a day for \$1.50 a week. His employer was fined \$10 and costs. Liberty to hire whom he pleased and to work them as many hours as he chose was thus denied the employer. He should have had an open shop judge to decide the case.

## UNIQUE RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

Artemus Ward declared that when a railroad director was placed upon the cow-catcher railroad accidents would become less frequent, says the *Machinists' Journal*. The humor of this grim fancy was brought out in a ghastly manner in the recent terrible accident on the Southern Railway when Samuel Spencer, the president of the road, met his death. It has not been determined, at this writing, what caused the accident, but it is safe to assume that the last analysis will show that it was caused by the adoption of that policy which demands long hours of service from employees at a wage brought down to the point of mere pittance. That policy which demands a sacrifice of life and limb so that profits may be gained and maintained is to blame in most cases when such accidents occur and the chances are a thousand to one that it is not blameless in this case. Long hours, nerve-racking watchfulness and attentiveness up to the straining point are bound to bring disaster sooner or later, although as a general thing it is the public and the employee who provide the victims and not the railroad directorate. In the Southern accident it was different, for the highest official of the road was a part of the sacrifice. It is not often that this has occurred—even if it has ever occurred before—and it may be that good may come from the tragedy.

It may be that the death of Mr. Spencer caused no greater sorrow to his family and friends than did the death of the humble porter, who was also a victim of the accident, among his family and friends, yet in losing Mr. Spencer the country sustained a loss greater than if he were a mere railroad employee. Samuel Spencer was a constructor. Born in Georgia before the war, his boyhood found him shouldering a musket and riding with Forrest and Mosby during the conflict and at its close found him taking up his life work at railroad building. With rare energy—much more common in the North and West than in the Southern section of the country—he took "two streaks of rust and a right-of-way" and with them created a great railroad system. His ability was great and men like him can ill be spared when profit demands a sacrifice. It is pitiful and a sad comment upon our wisdom that we permit such an offering upon the altar of Mammon. How long will we permit such sacrifices; how long will we pursue the policy which makes it necessary to employ unskilled and underpaid labor in positions which demand expert and competent service?

When the people of the country take possession of the railroads and run them with no other object in view than that of public convenience, accidents will be reduced to a minimum and no such losses will be sustained as the one just sustained on the Southern. When the people own the railroads the porter and the brakeman will be just as safe in life and limb as presidents and managers are today, or as they would be if the cow-catchers and directors were placed in service as suggested by the old American humorist. When the people own the railroads the safety of every one, employed and employer, will be the first and only consideration, for the whole pernicious policy which sacrifices everything for profit will be eliminated.

Trade unions or the men who belong to them are not responsible for low wages, long hours or sweat-shop conditions; it is the fellow who has not yet identified himself with the movement. Get after him and make him do his share in the work from which he has reaped so many benefits.

All the differences between the local Carpenters' Union and the Employers' Association of Waterbury, Conn., have been settled satisfactorily and the union men are at work. The Waterbury carpenters were locked out three and a half years ago because they would not work with non-unionists and sign an "open shop" agreement. The men have stood by the Brotherhood ever since the lockout and the victory is an important one.



**AUTOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY.**

The attitude of President Roosevelt toward California, in respect to the segregation of Caucasian and Mongolian pupils in the public schools, has evoked widespread criticism. This criticism is not confined to any one or more classes, but is general among the people of all classes, without respect to political or social leanings. Indeed, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, as has already been shown by quotations from other sources, disapproval of President Roosevelt's course is, if anything, most pronounced among those classes which have least sympathy with the "popular" view of public affairs. Further, the criticism of President Roosevelt is not limited to the matter of that official's action in the Japanese question, but is becoming more and more general as to the President's entire policy of administration—specifically as to the President's disposition to arrogate the supreme powers of government, thus endangering the established institutions of the nation.

An evidence of the source and character of this criticism is contained in an editorial article published in the *North American Review*, under the caption, "Autocracy or Democracy." As a summary of existing tendencies in the administrative branch of the Federal Government, and as an indication of future probabilities in the history of the nation, the *North American's* article affords an impressive study. We reprint the article in question, as follows:

Wednesday, December 12, 1906, will be recorded in history as the day upon which the most audacious Federal Administration the country has yet known announced a deliberate purpose to effect a complete revolution in the form of our Government that has maintained since the thirteen original States embodied their compact in the Constitution of the Union. On the evening of that day, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Elihu Root, addressing the Pennsylvania Society of the city of New York, administered a stinging rebuke to such Commonwealths as, in the judgment of the President and himself, had in their legislation disregarded the interests of the whole people, warned them of the danger to their separate authorities which they had thereby incurred, and served upon them formal notice of the intention of the Administration to obtain new constructions of the Constitution which would vitiate the reliance they have heretofore placed upon that instrument as a safeguard of the rights explicitly reserved in Article X of the ratified amendments. It was a memorable and amazing declaration and fraught with possible consequences so momentous and far-reaching that its full import has not yet reached the comprehension of the people.

The thesis of the Secretary of State comprised three separate dicta in logical sequence: (1) A marking of the tendency toward absorption of complete authority by a centralized government; (2) Frank admission of further encroachments upon local powers in contemplation by the Administration; and (3) A positive threat to obtain from the highest judicial tribunal, "sooner or later," constructions of the Constitution that will "vest the power where it will be exercised—in the national Government."

Since Alexander Hamilton failed in his final desperate endeavor to deprive the people of what was then considered to be their inherent right of local self-government, no statesman has ventured hitherto to propose the establishment of concentrated control similar in every practical effect to that which the masses of Russia are at this very day struggling to lift from their stricken land. That there may be no misapprehension of the definite and resolute purpose of the Administration, we present herewith the exact words of the Secretary of State relating to the three broad propositions:

**THE TENDENCY.**

"It is plainly to be seen that the people of the country are coming to the conclusion that in certain important respects the local laws of the

separate States, which were adequate for the due and just regulation and control of the business which was transacted and the activity which began and ended within the limits of the several States, are inadequate for the due and just control of the business and activities which extend throughout all the States, and that power of regulation and control is gradually passing into the hands of the national Government.

"Sometimes by an assertion of the interstate commerce power, sometimes by an assertion of the taxing power, the national Government is taking up the performance of duties which under the changed conditions the separate States are no longer capable of adequately performing. The Federal anti-trust law, the anti-rebate law, the railroad-rate law, the meat-inspection law, the oleomargarine law, the pure-food law, are examples of the purpose of the people of the United States to do through the agency of the national Government the things which the separate State governments formerly did adequately, but no longer do adequately."

That the statutes specified have been enacted into law is undeniable. It is equally certain that those recently passed were driven through the legislative bodies under the whip and spur of the Federal Administration, which did not hesitate to exercise its full power of coercion and bribery through the distribution of patronage to enforce its will upon an obviously reluctant Congress. The disingenuous assertion that the enactment of such laws and the "gradual passing of control into the hands of the national Government" meet with the approval of the sober sense of the people is purely assumptive and finds no confirmation in the reduced Republican membership of the House of Representatives. It is, however, probably true that the fostering and encouragement to growth of a paternalistic spirit by an ebullient Administration have given rise to such a "tendency" among unthinking persons. As to whether the drift is desirable, from the viewpoint of those who have in mind the future welfare of the country, the Secretary of State expresses no direct opinion. We may only surmise, therefore, whether the Administration's nourishing of such theories is justly attributable to earnest conviction or to mere pandering to mob opinion for the partisan or personal purpose of discomfiting a dangerous rival. Whatever the cause, we may admit the effect.

**FURTHER PROJECTS MOOTED.**

"The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect: we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of State lines and the decrease of State power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the Federal Government is assuming control, of interstate transportation with State transportation, of interstate commerce with State commerce, are so intimate, and the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly toward the practical control of the national Government over both. New projects of national control are mooted; control of insurance, uniform divorce laws, child-labor laws and many others affecting matters formerly entirely within the cognizance of the State are proposed."

It is somewhat significant that the Secretary of State carefully refrained from fixing the responsibility for further projects of national regulation upon the people; the credit of instigation apparently is desired by an Administration which can perceive no diminution in the force of a tendency created by itself. The attitude is more manly, and, if the assumption be correct, no less politic.

**THE THREAT.**

"It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the



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control they need either from the States or from the national Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the national Government."

Constructions of the Constitution are made by the Supreme Court. The justices comprising that august tribunal, designed by the Fathers to hold final authority exceeding that of either the Executive or the Congress, are named by the President. One member of the Cabinet, in avowed sympathy with the "tendency" noted by the Secretary of State, has just been designated; another, it is well understood, awaits appointment as Chief Justice. A member of the great court nominated by the Chief Magistrate, who voted against the contention of the Administration in a famous case was denounced as "disloyal." What are we to infer? That "constructions" of the Constitution "will be found, sooner or later," by justices of purely judicial temperament, bent solely upon correct interpretation, or by mere prejudiced puppets of the Executive arm of the Government? Having in mind the "constructive recess" of the Senate between the midnight ticks of the clock "found" by the present Secretary of State; not forgetting the subtle device by which the Administration, in flagrant violation of the treaty-making prerogative vested in the Senate, achieved and still maintains its will in Santo Domingo; holding fast in recollection the virtual declaration of war by inciting insurrection against Colombia; still sadly recalling the denunciation, as "wickedly absurd," of the action of American parents in refusing to admit grown Mongolians into intimate association with their little children, and a threat to employ, if necessary, "all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States" to enforce such hateful contact—are we justified in expecting that the "constructions" of the Constitution to be "found" will be precise interpretations, or must we apprehensively look forward to a succession of evasions and subversions?

"It is useless," declared the Secretary of State, "for the advocate of State rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States." This is worse than disingenuous; it is purely demagogic—the contemptible building of a man of straw. As the Secretary of State and his chief well know, nobody has inveighed against either the supremacy or application of "constitutional laws"; it is the adroit, avowed and, to our mind, unpatriotic and almost treasonable challenge of our fundamental law that evokes condemnation. It is also "useless," according to the Secretary of State, to inveigh "against the extension of national authority in the fields of necessary control." Against constitutional extension of such authority? No. To that there is no objection. It is the admittedly unconstitutional extension that makes for apprehension; that is, admittedly unconstitutional until "constructions" shall be "found." When, if ever, that sinister prophecy shall have come to pass, there will be no occasion to stand steadfastly for or inveigh against a Constitution that will have become as dead as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

It is pitiful to feel compelled to speak truth that is bitter. We yield to none in appreciation of the excellent intentions, despite the calculating quality of his methods, of Theodore Roosevelt. We hailed him originally as the only apparent saviour of the country from the inordinate greed of his party as represented in and controlled by the Senate. In common, we believe, with a vast majority of his fellow citizens, we have regarded with patient tolerance his numberless impulsive indiscretions, even to the recent humiliating diplomatic episode and the ridiculous attempt to effect by quasi-imperial decree a change in established form of expression. Even his latest impatient demand for the privilege of regarding all officers of the Army and Navy in time of peace as in a class with his household servants and subject to dishonorable discharge without necessary trial or cause, but from caprice or personal

disfavor, we took lightly because of the belief, which we still entertain, that even a benumbed Congress will not endow the President of a free people with a personal authority held by no king, emperor or tsar of any civilized nation. Until now it has seemed no more than a patriotic duty to overlook lapses and deficiencies which might, after all, prove to have been immaterial in connection with a zealous endeavor to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number.

Yet stronger has been our sense of admiration and appreciation of the Secretary of State—an unquestionably great man, whose splendid service has not had and now, in our judgment, never will have, full requital. Of all minds composing this restive Administration, his at least was reckoned calm; and yet, such apparently has been the effect of the glamour of almost royal honors rendered and accepted in foreign lands, supplemented by the impressions of regal splendor conveyed by the first of American Caesars to visit in suitable state his outlying provinces, that from the very lips of that sagacious man we receive the pronouncement, insulting to a free people, of empire.

It is not a matter of the rights of States in spite of the fact that the Union was and is no more than a compact for mutual protection and helpfulness of sovereign bodies politic; all recognize the indubitable fact that changing conditions require elastic adjustment of governmental jurisdiction. The question confronting the American people, following the defiance hurled by the President and Secretary of State, is simply and solely whether the Constitution is indeed the bulwark of our liberties depicted by the great Chief Justice or a mere shuttlecock in the game of politics to be tossed back and forth by a new autocracy, itself surely doomed, in turn, to be engulfed in the yawning abyss of anarchy. It is the fate, not of an individual Commonwealth, but of the Republic itself, that trembles in the balance.

#### THE MONGOLIAN "FUSS."

From every point of view it seems that sooner or later this country will either have to shut up close against all Asiatics or let down the bars and bid them all come in. The countries interested the most are protesting against the discrimination of the United States against their people; the government is trying to appease their wrath and our people are augmenting the trouble because they are not in sympathy with the government in its endeavor to make certain people accept the Mongolian as an equal and an associate. The Indian coolie problem in Canada will soon be a part of our own affair, for it will be a part of the government's business to heed the demand against the admission of this class of labor.

No one at all familiar with the Chinese, Japanese or Koreans can honestly assert that we need them, much less want them in any capacity. We will not accept them to citizenship, unless the President has his own way. Then can we not consistently demand that certain citizens accept them as fit associates for their children?

The President has been reliably assured that the agitation against the Mongolians is not alone from the "sand lotters," but that it comes from all whites on the Pacific Coast. The government may attempt to "federalize" the question but it will not settle it, nor make the Mongolian a welcome visitor to any but employers who want and demand coolie labor. There has been a remarkable increase of Japanese immigration during the year and it is not a pleasant prospect for the western coast to think of the time when her people will be absorbed by the Mongols. —*Railroad Trainmen's Journal.*

The German Miners' Unions are urging the organized miners in Great Britain to assist them during their probable strike for a 15 per cent increase in wages. They want the British "black diamond" delvers to work one day less per week, in order to prevent an increased export of coal to Germany if the strike eventuates.

#### THE CURSE OF CHILD LABOR.

The articles upon child labor written by Edwin Markham, whose poem, "The Man With the Hoe," stirred the whole thinking world, and now appearing in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, should awaken the conscience of the whole American people.

Much has been said of child labor in the cotton mills of the South. Much has been written of driving children to eighteen hours of work daily in the sweat shops of our great cities. Never before has the wide extent of this execrable crime against childhood—a crime which is in the end a crime against all humanity—been so fully, so accurately and so eloquently put forth.

The South has sinned, and sinned grievously, in permitting children of tender years to work in the cotton mills to the exclusion of any education for them, and to the destruction of their health and their morals.

But the South has always before had a just right to complain that the journalists who described the evils of child labor there were blind to the equally crying evils in such Northern States as New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Markham in the *Cosmopolitan* has taken a broader survey. He has described the nature and the extent of this abuse in a way that carries conviction to the minds of all who read him. And he has written with that earnestness and noble devotion to the best interests of mankind which have so long characterized his thought and work.

There have been in the agitation against child labor many people of standing, ability and devotion. Hitherto most of the more prominent of them have been women, notably Mrs. Florence Kelly and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. Mr. Markham, however, through the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, has been able to reach a wider reading constituency than any of these.

The revelations that he is now making justify the establishment of a national organization to put an end to this oppression of those who are too young to defend themselves. They justify the demand that in some way there should be impressed on all State Legislatures the rule that one State shall not sell the lives of its children because the State next to it is guilty of such a crime.

The argument today in Illinois of those who attempt—and successfully—to evade the existing child labor law is, "If we don't do it the factories in Indiana, not being hampered by such laws, will ruin us."

The argument in Georgia, where child labor in the cotton mills is most disgraceful, is, "We must have this cheap labor or New England will undersell us."

The boys whose minds and bodies are stunted to earn dividends for corporations in time become voters of the United States—that is, if they live to manhood. Their votes affect every citizen of the United States, whether his home be in Georgia or Nevada.

And in order that they may grow up to intelligent and competent citizenship every American should join in the effort to protect them against the aggressions of grasping corporate employers.

From time immemorial the proverb has come down, "The child is the father of the man." What sort of a man will the child make who is taken from school at the age of nine years and forced thereafter to work in cotton mills, glass factories or slaughter houses under the conditions which Mr. Markham has eloquently described?

It is time for the nation to act.—*Ex.*

Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, ruling as to the right of a State to induce immigration to that State, holds that there was no violation of the Immigration laws or of the law to prohibit the importation of alien contract laborers in the action of South Carolina, in encouraging immigrants to that State or in paying the necessary expenses of the immigrants in coming to that State.



# LABOR CLARION

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## CONVENTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The California State Federation of Labor, now in session at Stockton, Cal., is holding one of the most interesting meetings in its history and if one may judge from daily press reports, in the absence of detailed information at first hand, the delegates there assembled are dealing with the questions brought before them in a masterly and logical manner, showing a remarkable grasp of affairs not alone connected with the labor movement of this State, but questions of national importance, which at no late date must be decided by the National Government.

The election to some of the offices appears to be developing into a spirited contest, however the delegates may safely be trusted to select the persons best qualified to fulfill the duties devolving upon such officers.

At the time of going to press the CLARION cannot announce the results of the election, but the full and detailed proceedings will be published in the next issue.

## MR. GOMPER'S CRITICS.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L., is after the government officials who permit and encourage the bringing to America of laborers under contract, which is in violation of the law, says the Greensboro (N. C.) *Labor News*. Because of this fact some Southern newspapers are jumping on "Old Man Sam" with both feet. Sam can stand all that. He has been up against some pretty tough propositions during his career as president of the largest and greatest labor organization in the world, and a little thing like a "roast" now and then from the daily press does him good.

He is charged by one of our State papers with endeavoring "to turn a labor organization into a political party, and thereby did the cause of labor much more harm than good." Our well meaning brother should read up and perhaps he would not make so many blunders. Mr. Gompers made it plain enough to all who cared to understand that the political action of the Federation was not against the Republican party or the Democratic party. He and his associates are determined to elect men to Congress and other positions who are favorable to the demands of the working millions—the common people—the majority of the people—who will not truckle to the minority because the "chosen few" possess the coin. The labor of these workers made it possible for America to be the home of thousands of millionaires.

Now they have another charge against Sam: "He is now stirring up things in another direction. The next move he contemplates, according to what seems to be reliable authority, is a fight against the admission of immigrants into this country, not because these immigrants would not make worthy citizens,

but because their coming will tend to reduce the price of labor."

President Gompers nor the A. F. of L. does not object to immigrants who would make good citizens, but he and they do object to them being brought here under contract, which is in direct violation of law, to be used as strike breakers in our mines, factories and workshops. Every one knows that when the country is overrun with surplus labor it has a tendency to cheapen it, thereby reducing the American laborer to the level of foreigners who have always labored long and hard for a mere pittance.

Admitting that the South needs all the immigrants of the proper sort that can be induced to come, is that any reason why the laws of the land should be violated? And is this the only reason why the critics of Mr. Gompers are making such a howl? Mr. Gompers is merely standing by the law.

The heads of national and international unions, representing over three million wage workers, are behind Mr. Gompers in his plea for observance of the laws of the land and their enforcement, the apologists of the Manufacturers' Association and other union busting organizations to the contrary. Sam Gompers is all right.

Many of the newspapers that are opposed to Mr. Gompers and the work he is doing are fearful that he will lead the trade unions astray, and say that many of the more "conservative" labor leaders do not agree with the aims of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. To show the foolishness of such statements the papers Sunday morning chronicle the fact that Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the Federation for the twenty-fifth time, and by acclamation at that. Also, all of his plans, political and otherwise, were indorsed. Organized labor has confidence in Samuel Gompers.

## KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR CHILD LABOR.

Child labor has been given a knockout blow by the legislation recently passed by the Georgia general assembly, which has just gone into effect, says a dispatch from Columbus.

Georgia has cotton mills and manufacturing establishments scattered from one end of the State to the other, and there are thousands of people affected by this legislation.

That schools may be built for the thousands of new pupils who will be furnished by the mills, the child labor law, in its main features applying to children under fourteen years old, will not go into effect before January 1, 1908, though there is a provision which must be complied with in 1907 as a pre-requisite to the employment of such a child. Any child seeking work in a factory after January 1, 1908, must show that he or she has attended school at least twelve weeks during 1907, six weeks of which must have been consecutive.

There are, however, other provisions of the bill which go into effect immediately. No child under ten years of age shall be employed in any factory in any circumstances. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in a factory unless a widowed mother or disabled father is dependent upon the labor of the child for support. If such extreme conditions exist, affidavits from the ordinary of the county must be kept on file in the mill office certifying full particulars of each case.

Illiteracy among the cotton mill operatives of the South is so common that its absence is noticeable. Scarcely any of the children in Georgia ever have attended school. The result is that today throughout the State are hundreds of grown workmen who cannot read or write. Under the provisions of the new law thousands of children under fourteen years of age will have to leave the mills for at least twelve weeks of school, that they may gain admittance as operatives in 1908.

Columbus, with a string of large cotton mills extending three miles along the Chattahoochee river, will be one of the cities most affected by the new legislation. Over 500 children will be forced out of the mills there, and the result will be better wages for mill labor.

## SOME OPEN SHOP EXAMPLES.

The falsity of the claim that the open shop means liberty and independence is illustrated by the following examples:

In Indianapolis one of the most prominent advocates of the open shop employs three boys to every man. The wages of the men are given as \$6.50 a week. That's open shop. Where is the independence at that price?

In a hat factory in Philadelphia union men were gradually discharged and boys hired. Now 800 boys make from \$2 to \$5 a week. When a boy becomes proficient and demands fair wages he doesn't get them. He is at liberty to go. That's open shop.

A coremaker in Detroit was paid \$12 a week. He had his daughter assisting him. Soon she learned how to make cores. Then he was discharged. The girl was given his place at \$4 a week. He became free to seek another job. That's open shop.

In a union pressroom in Chicago a non-unionist was put to work. Then a second, a third and a fourth. The union men quit. They didn't wish to wait until they were discharged. The intention to get rid of them was very plain. That's open shop.

In the government printing office at Washington fifty-six refused to pay the assessment for the eight-hour struggle. By doing so they broke a solemn pledge of honor. That comes from the open shop. It encourages dishonor and makes men contemptible.

An employer in Milwaukee said: "I don't know what we are going to do. We cannot get enough young help. The competition is so sharp we must employ children, who do not demand big wages." More open shop.

The tobacco trust employs over 16,000 children at an average of less than 35 cents a day. The work injures their health. Again open shop.

Imagine a Methodist bishop assigning clergymen of other denominations to Methodist churches. Then refusing to listen to any objections. That would be open shop.

Ought the United States to allow all foreigners to dwell here without paying taxes or being subject to its laws? That would be open shop, with its freedom and independence.

The anthracite miners had open shop under the most favorable conditions possible. Many of the members of the union saw no reason to continue to pay dues. The organization dwindled rapidly. When the time came to make another agreement the union had no real strength. The open shop is death to labor's power. It makes men into cringing slaves.

The garment workers of Chicago had the open shop forced upon them two years ago. Sweat shops have increased enormously in consequence. Wages have fallen very low. Trousers are made for 13 cents a pair and only six pairs a week can be made at the most by the one doing the work. One woman who sews trousers is able to make 95 cents a week. Another gets a cent apiece for undervests and does about fifteen a day. A crippled man and his wife finish coats for a cent apiece. Being slow workers, each can only make about 23 cents a week. Where the clothing is made sanitary conditions are so awful that contagious disease is likely to be in every garment coming from there. All who buy clothing or mingle with others are thus endangered. The lives of such toilers must be short and miserable. Where is the independence of the open shop?

Fifty thousand children work in the textile mills of the South. The average life of the child after it enters the mill is four years. That's open shop and yawning graves. Does liberty mean license to commit murder?

The tyranny of greed, both individual and organized, is given full rein by the open shop. Misery, degradation, crime and death are its inevitable outcome. Therefore, organized labor opposes it. Therefore, also, the Methodist Episcopal Church and all others who sanction it must be classed as enemies.

Whoso aids by word or action the bringing about of such awful results as follow the open shop is a criminal before the bar of morality and justice.—*Weekly Bulletin, Clothing Trades.*



## MOST EFFICIENT LABORERS TO DIG THE PANAMA CANAL.

*Continued from Page 1.*

insist upon the drastic enforcement of the law. But those who indulged in such fancies were contractors more familiar with the laxity of American municipalities than with the excellence of the British Colonial system. The governor has insisted upon a continuance of his policy. Today in Kingston two labor agencies maintain a languid existence; and while few natives are leaving for Colon, the press of this country announces from time to time the formation of labor syndicates to import Chinese to do the work on the waterway. Thus the game of governmental hide-and-seek enters into another chapter of history.

Now the people of Jamaica are not surprised that the American contractors and government do not take kindly to a plan which practically compels the employer to make a deposit for every laborer who enters his employ; nor does the intimation that the labor record of the French may be repeated on the isthmus under the present regime to Yankee pride. But, on the other hand, it is admitted as a matter of candor that conditions on the isthmus are such that preliminary steps should be taken for the protection of the ignorant and poverty-stricken; and it is not surprising that the executive of Jamaica, occupying as he does, the position of an official bound by his moral obligation to exercise in the welfare of the poor a British protectorate, has insisted upon a financial adjustment prior to allowing a horde of negroes to leave the island. To an unusual extent the Jamaica negro looks to his home government for succor in the hour of distress; he has been told as a child by parents and grandparents that the British purchased their way out of slavery; and he mixes his emotional loyalty to the flag and his king with business considerations of no ordinary nature.

Discussing this situation with men of many minds in the West Indies, as well as in this country, elicits the conclusion that local, joined with national considerations, forestall the success of the Chinese as laborers on the isthmus. Jamaicans share this common conclusion to a large degree. They intend to stand by their labor policy, in the belief that the American commission will accede. This nation wants Jamaican labor without paying the preliminary price, and Jamaica wants to dispose of that surplus labor under conditions which will safeguard the weak as well as the strong. In the interval American contractors complacently emit the audacious announcement that shiploads of Chinese will be brought to the isthmus at once; that the devotees of the pigtail are to be initiated into the mysteries of modern construction, and that the skipper of a Hongkong junk boat is to join his many friends of the wheelbarrow express in aiding in the construction of a modern enterprise. We are going to rely upon the impressive imitative powers of the Chinese to absorb the effective methods of a right-handed civilization, and to overcome the sapping effects of a climate against which even their stolidity is not a barrier.

Will the employment of the Chinese, will the transportation of thousands from the distant shores of China, rather than from the coasts of the Caribbean, solve the labor problem on the canal? Will it be possible for American foremen to take "John" from his laundry, from his junk boat and his rice fields, to place a shovel in his hands, to employ him as an assistant in mechanical work, to intrust him with the chain of a steam lift, and, while not knowing his language, assure effective results? They are awaiting a turn of the tide in Jamaica in the confident belief that such possibilities are remote. On the isthmus, Chinese merchants and officials are warning the government of the celestials that contractors should not be allowed to bring from China large bodies of natives without providing for their support in case of sickness or transportation should they desire to return. The shores of China are 4,000 miles from the city of Panama, and Colon is but 36 hours, on a modern steamer from Jamaica. Cli-

mate, distance, the barriers of discordant civilizations and the confusion of tongues are favorable to the ultimate employment of the Jamaican, who, in the midst of tropical climes, speaks intelligible English.

The writer reached this point in his West Indian tour of investigation when he concluded that the proposal to employ a labor army of Chinese would be tested and found wanting. The conclusion was followed by the inference that the contractor and government will turn to Jamaica and by acceding to a system of labor protection, the acclimated black man will use his hands in connecting the oceans. This belief prompted a survey of the prevalent labor methods of the Jamaica negro; and with that thought in mind he view something of tropical luxuriance in traversing banana groves, coffee plantations, pineapple plantations, and abandoned sugar estates. The scenes were interesting if not always inspiring and stimulating. Not all the problems will be solved by the employment of the Jamaican negroes.

Many questions will, however, be settled from a relative view-point. And why? Because the black man of Jamaica has been under the touch of Anglo-saxon rule and from his government he has learned something of the constructive features of an advanced civilization. Apart from his experience in the days of De Lesseps on the isthmus, the negro has accompanied surveying parties to Venezuela; he has built railroads in Costa Rica; he has been utilized in harbor work along the improved coasts of Mexico; and his cheap services have been in demand in every port of the Caribbean.

Coupled with his experience in several portions of Central America, the type of negro under consideration, has been of service at home and has had experiences as a laborer which fit him for canal work. Ever since the liberation of the slaves 20 years before our civil war, the crown government has made an effort to develop the island of Jamaica. This improvement in his environment has taught the negro as much as his church going. Jamaica can boast of a system of good roads as excellent as those to be found in New Jersey or Massachusetts. English engineers utilized the services of the negro in building those good roads. Several years ago John B. McDonald of New York subway fame took a contract to build a railroad from Kingston to Montego Bay and the natives profited by that experience.

The native negro has coaled the ships of foreign fleets, crushed stone for good roads, handled the drill in the boring of the 22 tunnels on the railroads between Port Antonio and Kingston, and when you couple with these, his experiences under his white plantation master, you have a composite worker of no ordinary abilities.

It is but natural that Americans should depend upon these black men for the work upon the canal which climatic conditions prevents our own people from doing. American enterprise and capital have, after a fashion, been training the Jamaican negro for this pivotal hour. These negroes are running engines on the government roads for \$9 a week. Natives are acting as motormen on trolley cars constructed in Philadelphia. Black boys are firing boilers and running engines made in Scranton, which furnish power for the pine-apple canning factories in the vicinity of Kingston.

The Jamaican negro can be coaxed, he can not be driven. American foremen will do well to remember this in their dealings with the canal laborers of the future. Complacent, good natured, he has the sanity to sing while he works and an appeal to his emotions is more effective than the lash on his back. It may be true that three darkies will come down the road from Bog Walk on a small donkey cart carrying a supply of logwood; it is more than possible that in the moving of a small house five men may attempt to work at one corner. Indeed, it is not surprising that in a land where the women carry the products on their heads 15 miles down to market the swiftness and method of American business houses is unknown.

The good sense of American foremen must reme-

dy this situation. The Jamaica negro, prompted by his already extended experience with Yankee affairs, will learn under the care and kindness of masters who will remember that he is to be taken from his hand coffee mill to a steam shovel; that he is to be carried from a clime of personal labor to the region of the steam and modern enterprise. He is to be taken from a region where the trolley will await his strolling down the lane to a land in control of men to whom the "step lively, please" is the guide post of commercial achievement.

The American contractor will bear in mind that his Jamaica negro has come up from slavery to the position of a canal laborer. Governor Magoon credits this type of worker with many virtues and few vices. He will steal a bunch of bananas from an adjacent field for his week's food and he may borrow your shoes in which to attend church. The only possible cure for these conventional tropical vices is plenty of food, kindly coaxing, a willingness to talk to the negro about his grievances and then a consideration of the words of the engineer in charge of the Montego Bay railroad, as spoken to the writer:

"The way to secure the best results on your canal is to take those negroes in a body, to take not an individual but a group of men working together on the island, and placing them under a foreman whom they have trusted while laboring here, make them feel that they are doing on the isthmus what loyalty to their government would require them to do at home."

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanner, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street, J. Finnigan, proprietor.

As the result of a printers' strike no newspapers in Belgrade, Servia, were issued on December 17. Newspaper proprietors declared that the Government organized the strike of the printers in order to make impossible to comment on, and thus to facilitate the passage of a bill authorizing a foreign loan.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, representatives of all the railroad unions in Great Britain, has approved the national program. The executive officers propose to present demands simultaneously to all the companies early next year. The chief demands are for an eight-hour day, and improvement in wages and recognition of the union.

The general strike of Italian seamen is causing considerable anxiety. At Genoa 25,000 emigrants are prevented from leaving for their destinations because of the trouble. The International Transport Workers' Federation has promised to support the strike.

Demand union-labeled cigars and tobacco.



**A. F. of L "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.**

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

**Food and Kindred Products.**

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.  
**Whiskey.**—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Clothing.**

**Buttons.**—Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.  
**Gloves.**—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Underwear.**—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

**Printing and Publications.**

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Printing.**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.**

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.; Hutton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y.

**Cement.**—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

**Machinery and Building.**

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Bailly & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.

**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; American Iron and Steel Company, Lebanon and Reading, Pa.; Kern Barber Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Germer Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

**Wood and Furniture.**

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Cooperage.**—Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Lumber.**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.; Far West Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth.**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Bill Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Hotels.**—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

J. N. Mockett, Toledo, Ohio.

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has any legal right to advertise for workingmen during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts."

# VISTA GRANDE

## THE FIRST SUB-DIVISION SOUTH OF THE COUNTY LINE

TAKE SAN MATEO OR CEMETERIES ELECTRIC CAR ON MISSION STREET, AND ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT VISTA GRANDE, WHICH LIES JUST BEYOND THE CITY AND COUNTY LINE ON THE SAN MATEO AND OCEAN SHORE RAILWAYS.

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VISTA GRANDE has everything to make a home desirable. Good climate, good view, healthy surroundings, accessibility to the city's center, good investment features, in fact nothing can be said that is unfavorable.

THE monthly payments on a \$400 lot at VISTA GRANDE is \$7.50. Wouldn't you pay \$7.50 ground rent if the owner would deed you the lot at the end of four years?

Did you ever stop to think that the money you are paying for rent procures you nothing but a place in which to eat and sleep?

Did you ever stop to think that if you applied the same amount monthly towards the purchase of a home, with the same privileges of eating and sleeping, that in four or five years you will own that home and be your own landlord?

Did you ever stop to think that you can buy a lot and build a home and live rent free during the time you are acquiring the title, and just as comfortably as you do now, with the same expenditure you are now having?

We wish to remind you that when you buy at Vista Grande you are not buying suburban property but are buying property with all the urban advantages. Your water service will be the same as that in the heart of the city, you will have improved streets, you will have cement or asphalt sidewalks, your curbing will be set, and at the earliest opportunity your sewers will be put in, all without cost to you.

No High City Taxation

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## LAW CLEARLY STATED

## Rights of Men in Case of Strike Well Defined by Indiana Court.

Just to what extent picketing may be lawful, and how far strikers may go in their attempt to dissuade non-unionists from taking their places, is set forth by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the following opinion written by Justice Hadley:

"All combinations are not conspiracies. It is fundamental under our form of government that all citizens in the race of life have a free and equal chance; that one may pursue the path he chooses and do whatever he deems best for himself, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of another exercising a like and equal freedom. Every absolute right has its limits, and to the extent of those limits it is the correlative duty of every other person to respect and refrain from obstructing by force, fraud, intimidation or any other artificial means. It is the invasion of another's right that constitutes a legal wrong and gives a basis for damages. A tradesman, singly or in combination with others, may lawfully advertise his goods, undersell, solicit and win the customers of his rival, knowing that he is thereby ruining the latter's business. This is competition, and is what the law commends as 'the life of trade.' In such case one loses his property by the acts of his neighbor, but it is *damnum absque injuria* (a loss without an injury). But the contest must be a fair and honest one. If the same tradesman, singly or with others, advertises his goods, undersells, solicits and wins away the customers of his rival by false representations, intimidation or artifice, not to better himself but to injure his rival, he has committed an actionable wrong. Another principle: Whatever one man may do, all men may do, and what all may do singly they may do in concert, if the sole purpose of the combination is to advance the proper interests of the members, and it is conducted in a proper manner. It is illegal under all circumstances for either the employed or employer to violate a contract, and, in the absence of existing contracts, employees have the same right to strike or cease working in a body that the employer has to dismiss them in a body. It may therefore be said that employees under no contractual restraint may lawfully combine, and by prearrangement quit their employment in a body, for the purpose of securing from their employers an advance in wages, shorter hours or any other legitimate benefit, even though they know at the time that such action will be attended with injury and damage to the business of their employer, provided that the strike is carried on in a lawful manner, that is, in a manner free from force, intimidation and false representation.

"Whether picketing is lawful or unlawful depends in each particular case upon the conduct of the pickets themselves. The fact that they are serving under the appointment and instructions from their union adds nothing to their rights and privileges as affecting third persons. Under no circumstances have pickets the right to employ force, menaces or intimidation of any kind in their efforts to induce non-striking workmen to quit, or to prevent those about to take the strikers' places to refrain from doing so; neither have they the right, as pickets or otherwise, to assemble about the working place in such numbers or in such manner as to impress workmen employed, or contemplating employment, with fear and intimidation. It is, however, generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen, when free from contract obligations, may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for an employer, but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective. This embraces the right to sup-

port their contest by argument, persuasion and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward, when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor on the one hand to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and co-operation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not, as they please. Likewise a union may appoint pickets or a committee to visit the vicinity of factories for purpose of taking note of the persons employed, and to secure, if it can be done by lawful means, their names and place of residence for the purpose of peaceful visitation.

"The decided cases are not in harmony with respect to the right to persuade, but the clear weight of authority is to the effect that so long as a moving party does not exceed his absolute rights, and so does not invade the absolute right of another, he may do as he pleases and may persuade others to do like him. To illustrate: A resides in a populous residential part of the city. B has established a saloon in the same square. Keeping a saloon there is a lawful business. Many of the neighbors patronize the saloon, and the business prospers. A disapproves of the business in that place, and withholds his patronage. He has the absolute right to withhold it. The other neighbors have the absolute right to bestow theirs. B has no absolute right to the patronage of either, and without patronage will fail in business. Here it is plain that A has the absolute right to stand on the street-corner and note all his neighbors who enter and leave the saloon, hail them on the street or visit them at their respective homes, and by argument and persuasion (they being willing to listen) endeavor to induce them to cease their patronage. A's object is to make B's business unprofitable and losing, and thus compel him to move away, and improve the place and attractiveness of A's neighborhood. Now, if A converts all of his neighbors to his course of conduct by argument, reason, entreaty and other fair and proper means, and thereby effects the suppression of the saloon and financial ruin of B, it is *damnum absque injuria* (a loss without an injury). A has done nothing but what the law protects him in doing."

An interesting controversy over the use of the union label has arisen in Saginaw, Mich. In that city there is an ordinance which requires that all city printing must bear the label of the Typographical Union. A local shop outside of the international agreement recently was awarded the job of printing the annual police report. Later the Controller notified the firm that, inasmuch as the work did not show the label, as required by the city's ordinance, he could not pay the bill. A demand upon the Council Committee resulted in no action, and the subject has now been referred to the City Attorney for an opinion. The bill in question amounts to but \$3.75. The question involved will be the legality of public officials to discriminate as to whom they shall patronize.

The President and Secretary of the Canterbury (New Zealand) Trades and Labor Council have sent letters to twenty-five leading newspapers in Great Britain, warning the workers there that the New Zealand labor market is overstocked, and that there are many artisans idle in the engineering, iron molding and other trades. They also state that the natural increase in population is more than sufficient to provide for all requirements, and refer to the high rents and cost of living.

Seventeen thousand members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York City, will demand an increase in wages from \$4.80 to \$5 a day. A conference for readjustment of the scale began on December 10.

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### THE UNDEFENDED PACIFIC.

The little show of temper on the part of Japan has brought a few persons, at least, to a sense of our helplessness in the Pacific, says the *Trainmen's Journal*. We have a long coast line on the west, then we have Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines in even worse condition so far as defenses are concerned.

The nation has rested on its assertions that it was not a nation of conquest, that it had no designs on the territory of other nations and that its commerce was the paramount issue always. But conquest was forced upon the United States, it accepted certain territory, or bought it rather, to prove to the world that it was good natured and had the price. It was a legal heritage that came to us because we did not know enough to mind our own business and the late unpleasantness in Cuba has pretty well settled that question in the minds of those who were doubtful up to the time the Cuban patriots sacrificed home rule for office. Spain ought to send us something nice once a year for helping her unload that Cuban trouble and all that went with it. And, think of it, too, \$20,000,000 paid down and more than \$400,000,000 spent in the Philippines for the simple sake of teaching the Filipinos self-government.

But we have them and it is up to this Government to get ready to protect or lose them one of these days, just as the Spaniards did because they could not hold them against an enemy.

The world has selected the Japanese as the next nation that will war against the United States. If this prophecy comes true, and we are no better off than we are now, we will not make so much cheerful noise when the cable reports come from Manila. Then we also will have Guam, Hawaii and eventually the Pacific Coast to hear from with no hope of good news. Quaker guns and diplomacy fail when the real guns commence to send thousand-pound shells through the air.

Frederick Palmer lately presented the question in a very able article in *Collier's* and his statements do not lend much assurance to our pretended ability to "lick the world." They show us where we are at in the Pacific. In part he said:

The increase of Japanese immigration can only mean an increase of racial prejudice on the Pacific Coast, and the immigrants will be quick to appeal to their home government on any provocation.

The traveler in Japan is so frequently told that Japan does not want the Philippines that he suspects the Japanese mind of dwelling on the subject overmuch. The Japanese are a warlike race. They are flushed with victory. No sooner had they finished the war with China than they began to prepare for war with Russia. Since the Treaty of Portsmouth it has been the talk of the Far East that they would turn their attention to us, and they have steadily augmented their military strength. Just in the same way as the Japanese masses thought that Russia had robbed them of the fruits of their victory over China, so today they think that the good offices of President Roosevelt robbed them of an enormous indemnity. The truth is, as statesmen know, that his action came at a very happy time for Japan. But the Oriental statesman is a little inclined as our own to shift to his shoulders blame which is already placed elsewhere.

If George Dewey had been ordered to sail away from Manila Bay after he had sunk Montojo's squadron Japan would not have made her representations to Washington in such a determined fashion. We have some Asiatic islands which are in line with the spread of the Eastern Island Empire; therefore, we are vulnerable. If Japan should declare war on us tomorrow she would find us worse prepared for the defense of the Philippines than Russia was for the defense of the Liaotung Peninsula. Japan is ready to act at a moment's notice. She works with the same quiet unity of purpose toward a national policy that Harriman does toward the capture of a railroad. While we are not thinking of the Philippines at all she may be thinking of them very hard.

When we lose command of the Pacific, Alaska as well as the islands is cut off.

Should such a crisis arise, the question would be one of guns and ships. There are no battleships for sale on the open market. Wealth will no more buy them in a hurry than shares in a water company will quench your thirst if you are in the middle of the Sahara. In a crisis their need is as pressing as that of a tourniquet when an artery is cut.

Now, this article is not faint-hearted or meant in any sense as a "war-scare" sensation. Nor am I revealing and State or military information which is not as well known to the Japanese as to the American Government. My object is to inform the public of a situation in a country where public opinion rules.

The Philippine Islands have cost us \$400,000,000 thus far, and we have not yet provided for their defense or decided what we are going to do with them. The lesson of Rojestvensky's effort to go from the Baltic to Tsushima without coaling stations seems to have been lost on our national Legislature.

Within 1,700 miles of Manila is the home base of the concentrated Japanese fleet. Our fleet on the Atlantic is 17,314 miles away from Manila by Suez and about 11,000 miles away by Cape Horn. It would have to make a longer voyage than Rojestvensky did. On the way the only coaling station and drydocks would be by the Cape Horn route—and those at San Francisco. Coaling stations and drydocks mean to the man-of-war what food and sleep do to the soldier.

The only use of the stations at Manila and in Hawaii would be to fill the enemy's bunkers. Thanks to congressional delay there is not a single gun emplaced at Hawaii, at Guam or at Kiska Island in Alaska. Some batteries have been emplaced at Manila; but there is not a single coast artilleryman in any of our Pacific dependencies.

The difference between an adequately defended harbor and an inadequately defended harbor is the difference between holding a doorway against a thug with a revolver and with your arms tied behind you. Our regulars have no superior man to man; our ships have no superior ship to ship—no equal, I think with confidence as an American. But our San Francisco gunners can not defend Manila and our ships can not keep their bottoms clean without drydocks or run without coal. For the guns we have ready in the United States we need forty-five thousand men, and we have only ten thousand.

If Japan made war on us tomorrow she could reach Manila in six days with eleven battleships and six armored cruisers. Before our Atlantic fleet could reach Cape Horn she could put a fully equipped army corps of over forty thousand men into the Philippines. Against overwhelming naval odds our four armored cruisers, which are en route to the Far East, would have to seek a rendezvous with the Atlantic fleet. The big floating drydock which was towed via Suez would probably have to be destroyed or fall into the hands of the enemy. Our ten thousand infantry and cavalry scattered over the islands would be besieged.

By the time our fleet had arrived Japan would have made a naval base at Manila or Subig Bay and would be standing ready in her own doorway to receive the stranger. We would have absolutely no harbor which we could enter. She would choose her time and place for the fight, allowing us to stew on the tropical sea and use up our coal supply. All the advantages of position Togo had over Rojestvensky he would have over us. The confidence of the Japanese is enormous. According to naval precedent under such a handicap we ought to outnumber the Japanese by four to three, which is the present ratio of our superiority. After we had won we would be securing only the islands we had lost—and lost because we had not made Manila a secure harbor.

When the Canal is built the Atlantic fleet will have a route to the Pacific, and with Hawaii and Manila well fortified protected bases will be in readi-



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#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, Chronicle Building. For the half year ending December 31st, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 3 6-10% on Term deposits, and 3 1/2% on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907.

Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1st, 1907.

LEWIS I. COWGILL, Secretary.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., corner California and Montgomery streets. For the six months ending December 31, 1906, dividends have been declared on the deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. The same rate of interest will be paid by our branch offices, located at 1531 Devisadero street, 927 Valencia street and 1740 Fillmore street.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 646 Market Street—For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1907.

W. E. PALMER, Cashier.



ness. Then it may take its time to go, and it may fight with clean bottoms. Are we going to hold the Philippines? Are we going to maintain ourselves as a great power on the Pacific?

Japan's want of funds and not our strength is the present guarantee of peace. However, it is not wise to count too much on wealth and numbers. This would be a naval campaign pure and simple, and naval warfare is cheap beside land warfare. The main extra expenses of a force always on war footing are ammunition and coal. Out of the vast sum we have spent in the Philippines only \$20,000,000 is charged to the navy.

Any policy of Japan's or ours which tends to make us unpopular in the Far East injures our position as her commercial competitor. That sentiment on the Pacific Coast which would break our treaty obligations with a friendly nation can only be logical by advocating half a dozen new battleships at the next session of Congress and a provision for the speedy manning and the rapid construction of our Asiatic coast defenses. The best way of keeping any nation's friendship is by never giving her any selfish object for being unfriendly. Besides, no American who has been in the Far East ever likes to consider that his flag is under the threat, however polite, of being hauled down even temporarily. Should it ever be hauled down temporarily there will be no Portsmouth until it has gone up to stay permanently."

We have not, as yet, been overrun with Japanese immigration. The Japanese understand our objection to their race. They object just as strenuously against our own, but when they wanted our friendship they restricted emigration to the United States. The population of Japan increases at the rate of 600,000 a year and she could add to the present situation on the Pacific Coast by sending half of that increase to us each year. There is no restriction against Japanese. The school situation as it now stands would be augmented and further governmental differences assured.

The Japs are somewhat like ourselves. They have done everything they could to keep the foreign business man out of Japan and the government has taxed all articles that are used by foreigners in Japan. Thus it has its own protective tariff to that extent. The Japs do not like any other race. They are as jealous of their race and history as we are and, moreover, they are ready to fight in defense of their nation at the drop of the hat. Peace is assured, for a time, because the Empire is out of money, but it will have some one of these days.

All Europe is alive to the situation and the comments of the press show that little sympathy is held for the United States. The *Paris Figaro* said: "Do the North-Americans wish to abolish the rainbow? Red Indians, negroes, yellow Asiatics, all the colors are to be banished from the soil of the United States. Putting out of the question the black and the red, here we find the Japanese protesting against the somewhat rude and exclusive usages of the Americans. The Chinese have already complained. Chinese students, etc., even a member of the Chinese Legation, were detained at Ellis Island as coolies."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* said: "The Philippines present an enticing object to the eyes of Japan, and it is believed in the United States that Japan's mouth is watering for the islands. There are only 20,000 American soldiers in the archipelago, a quite insufficient force to protect it. America's only means of defending it is her fleet. She has only fifteen ships of various classes in the Pacific, so that it is easily to be understood why the protest of the Japanese Ambassador should make Washington a little nervous."

The *London Times* said: "The Japanese Government are fully aware that what they complain of is a purely local affair, and with that remarkable power of taking perfectly detached views which the Japanese have manifested they will doubtless give full weight to the consideration that in other parts of the Union Japanese subjects are properly treated.

Still, they can not be expected to carry beyond a certain point their allowance for the municipal difficulties of another nation. If California persists, the Japanese Government and people will come to the conclusion that treaty obligations are being set aside by the United States, and that Japanese subjects are being treated with gross indignity. Japan is in a position to retaliate. She can say, if Japanese are not good enough to mix with Americans, then Americans are not good enough to mix with Japanese. The day she says that, a great and growing branch of American commerce is likely to go by the board. A Chinese boycott on no great scale was found extremely inconvenient. A Japanese boycott will be very much more serious. Its effects would be very heavily felt by the offending State because San Francisco is the center of a great trade with the East and the home port for important lines of American steamers. It is not always that the offender bears the brunt of his mischief, and perhaps in the fact that in this case he will do so lies the best hope of a settlement of the question."

The *Economiste Francais* said: "The Asiatics, who are compelled to emigrate, and desire to enjoy liberty in doing so, are easily able to defend themselves. This has been shown not only by the Japanese victories over the Russians, but by Chinese boycott of American goods. They ought to have their share, and not be excluded on all sides. Many complications, present and future, would doubtless be obviated if the Philippines could, by some arrangement or other, be handed over to the Japanese, for the archipelagoes of the Pacific seem to afford a natural outlet for the spread of the yellow race."

And the *San Francisco Chronicle* said: "The mass of the Hawaiian population is non-Caucasian. Of the non-Caucasians the Japanese is the dominant race. No human power can prevent the assimilation of the civilization of any country to that of the mass of its inhabitants. For all practical purposes Hawaii is today a Japanese colony. What we are fighting for on this coast is that California and Oregon and Washington shall not become what the territory of Hawaii now is. If the Japanese are permitted to come here freely nothing can prevent that except revolution and massacre, which would be certain."

So, we are not unaware of our true position, nor are we unadvised of how our national position is regarded by the rest of the world. The question is, shall something be done to place us in a position to defend ourselves at every point and remove the temptation for war or will we depend upon diplomacy, and take our chances?

#### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of non-union labor, and should be dealt with accordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company refused to concede the eight-hour day to its union printers.

The *Woman's Home Companion* and *Farm and Fireside*, published by the Crowell Company, Springfield, Ohio, are also the product of non-union labor.

All of the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor.

*McClure's Magazine*, the *Century*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper* and *Lippincott's* are also the product of non-union labor.

The above-named publications have a general circulation.

A number of Hindoos engaged as miners at Comox, B. C., have struck for higher wages. A Nanaimo dispatch says a number of Hindoo women are among them, masquerading as men and doing men's work. One Hindoo woman gave birth to a child recently at Comox. It was said by Immigration officials that there were no women among the arrivals.



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## Globe Flour Mills



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 218 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

A "passive resistance" strike, involving all the postoffices of Austria and 25,000 employees, men and women, began on December 21, as a protest against the conditions under which employees are compelled to labor. The "passive resistance" simply consists of absolute obedience to the strict letter of the antiquated regulations, which are quite inapplicable to modern requirements. The men have been agitating for years with the object of securing an increase of pay, which begins at about 45 cents per day and rises to a maximum of 90 cents after forty or fifty years' service.

Even the parsons are talking strike. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Victoria, Australia, the retiring chairman, Rev. W. Kerr, referring to the wages paid to their ministers, said if a strike was justified it would be justified by the case of some of their ministers. He did not know whether it would not be a salutary lesson to congregations to find on a certain Sunday every pulpit empty on account of long hours and insufficient remuneration of ministers.

The publishers of the New York Tribune had 85,000 copies of an eight-page folder in two colors advertising that the Tribune Farmer and two other publications would be sent to any address for one year for \$3. The officers of Typographical Union No. 6 called the publisher's attention to the fact that they were products of scab labor. The 85,000 circulars were destroyed and two other publications, both printed in union offices, were substituted for the scab publications.

The Cigar Makers' International Union has 495 locals throughout the country, and has about \$700,000 in its treasury. There is some talk of operating co-operative factories in various localities.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

## Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

### MEN'S OUTFITTERS

We have UNION MADE  
Suits, Overcoats, Pants  
and Hats . . . . .

The Union Label stands for Honest Labor and  
OUR PRICES SELL

### STRICTLY UNION

## Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men In All Its Departments

### BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,  
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,  
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale In all Leading Groceries and Saloons

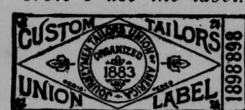
WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

# My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

## NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Arm-  
strong & Levy.)  
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the  
**Journeymen Tailors' Union**  
OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are  
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen  
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.  
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van  
Ness Ave.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Syster, 684 San Jose Ave.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (89) Coonley, Ben D., 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (123) Fuson-Read Co., 205 Clay.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.  
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (140) Goldwin, Thos. S., 1612 Guerrero.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.  
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (5) Leichner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.  
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.  
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.  
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Rich.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.

- (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

## HOW THE LABEL ORIGINATED.

The union label is entirely American in its origin and American in its use. While trade unions exist in other countries and are especially powerful and influential in Great Britain, it is only in America that this unique sign of skilled and sufficiently paid labor is in recognized use.

The reasons for the adoption of the union label are many and varied, but it came about principally on account of the great influx of immigration, which brought to us a horde of cheap and unskilled laborers, who by reason of their low standard of life created a competition which would, of necessity, either have driven the American laborer from the field or compelled him to seek protective measures.

It was not the immigrant who came to us to be one among us, to share our liberties, adopt our customs and laws and advance and progress with us, but the Chinese coolie, sweatshop and colonized classes, which represented a far too low standard of living for our citizens to adopt, who compelled the union workmen of this country to take a defensive stand.

The influx of Chinese labor to the State of California nearly thirty years ago compelled the Cigarmakers' Union of that State in 1874 to create and adopt a union label as a weapon of defense.

The original label was white and it signified that the box to which it was attached contained cigars made by a first class workman under proper sanitary conditions, and by a member of an organized union, as opposed to inferior, rat shop, coolie or filthy tene-

ment-house workmanship. Gradually from union to union the label of the cigarmakers advanced, but it was ten long years of experiment and struggle before the utility and force of the label idea commended itself to the unions of other crafts.

The Hatters adopted a label in 1885; the Iron Molders the same year. The United Garment Workers and Printers adopted their labels in 1891. From that time the union label idea spread to the Shoemakers, Custom Tailors, Brewers, Horseshoers and other trades.

Thus it is that this ensign of labor which originated in a most practical way, has become a symbol of a sentiment as well as of a practical and living issue.

As the union label progressed and broadened in its domain it deepened in its significance, until today it means that the work on which it is placed is done by skilled workmen under wholesome conditions. It insures the payment of reasonable wages. It stands for shorter hours of work. It indicates the effort of organizations constantly striving to secure and maintain these and other important results.

The union label is above all a weapon to defend the trade unions from various kinds of antagonisms, whether they aim to increase the hours of labor or decrease the price paid for it, and whether emanating from the unfair competition of the sweatshop or the duress of powerful combinations of capital.

The union label has had its misfortunes. It has been maligned by the jealous and dishonest.

But as the storm adds vigor and sturdiness to the tree which survives it, so have these trials added strength and vigor to the union label. That little seed which a few zealous cigarmakers planted on the Pacific slope has grown to be a mighty tree.

If you, as a union man, would succeed in making the union label the powerful agent you would wish it to be, you must not neglect in the smallest detail the necessary work for that accomplishment.

Strive to inform those, as yet unaware of its merits, of the wisdom, the justice and the benefits of the union label's use. Show them the wisdom of sustaining the dignity of honest labor. Show them the justice of giving to the worker his worthy hire. Point to them the examples of benefits and comforts accruing to their brothers, the workingmen, wherever the union label has become established.

In short, make it a factor in your lives, not only for what is in it for yourselves, but for the good it will bring to others—speak, write, organize, rally round the flag, the symbol of your trade. Keep on rallying and do not let your enthusiasm die out in the shouts that follow one triumphal success. Keep up the good work from day to day and from year to year.

## THE IRISH TAILORS

NOW is a good time to order your suit. The holiday rush is over. Besides it will pay you to see us now.

## Announcement!

We expect to be back in our old location, 7th and Market Streets, the Grant Building, about the 1st of February, 1907. In order to reduce our present large Fall and Winter stock, we will give a 10 per cent reduction on all suits. These patterns are of the latest, and suitable all the year round for business or dress purposes. Again we want to keep our large force of tailors busy during this month.



OUR NAME IS SUFFICIENT  
GUARANTEE FOR ALL THAT IS  
PERFECT IN TAILORING.

Kelleher & Browne, NOW AT 16 & 18 Octavia St., Near Market



## HERE'S A DANIEL

## Professor Who Would Remedy Social Ills by Putting Wives Out to Work.

A thing to contrast with the song of praise we are continually hearing about the great benefits conferred upon humanity by labor-saving machinery is the suggestion recently made in *The Independent* by Dr. Simon N. Patten, who is professor of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania and a recognized authority upon economics. In this article, says the *American Machinist*, he expresses the opinion that wives whose husbands have an income of less than \$20 a week ought to work in the factory, the shop or the office, to help out with the family expenses. His principal reason for this appears to be that the introduction of labor-saving machinery now used in factories has largely done away with much of the labor which was formerly performed by housewives within their own homes, and yet the necessity for their laboring exists. As Dr. Patten may readily ascertain, comparatively few of the workingmen of this country earn as much as \$20 a week. If, therefore, his advice is sound, the wives of a large majority of such workmen should perform some work outside their own homes in an effort to help support the family. This, of course, would inevitably mean the neglect of the home-making duties, and the practical breaking up of many humble homes.

If the results of all our boasted advances in the sciences and arts and in the construction and use of labor-saving machinery are no better than this; if after all that has been done in that line, wives of men who earn far more than the average recompense of labor in this country, must leave their homes for outside employment, and we must accept that as a necessary condition, then all our arts and sciences are of little or no real use.

Dr. Patten would, in our opinion, do much better if he devoted his talent to a study of distribution and to an answer to the question of why it is that colossal fortunes are being amassed by means of monopolies and special privileges of various kinds—money accumulated by men to such an extent that they are utterly unable to make proper use of it, while at the same time the problem of support for workingmen has become so insistent and obtrusive as to make it seem to him necessary to propose such a remedy.

And supposing workingmen and their wives generally accepted this suggestion, what effect does Dr. Patten think that would have upon wages and upon the constant tendency to force young children into factories?

Socialists who believe that the use of privately owned labor-saving machinery is one of the chief causes of our economic and social evils and who seek to "nationalize all means of production" will welcome Dr. Patten's suggestion as an authoritative confession of the failure of the present system. We by no means make any such acknowledgment. We do not believe that machinery oppresses men. Monopolies do that. Unfair advantages; special privileges; failure to secure a "square deal" for every man—these are the things that hurt, and when they are done away with we shall then have heard the last of the "crushing effect of machinery" and of the necessity for women with able-bodied husbands going out of their homes to work for daily bread. With all due respect to Dr. Patten, his suggestion is discreditable to the science of political economy as taught in our colleges.

Senator Gallinger has introduced an amendment to the pending bill to prohibit child labor. He would prevent the employment of children under 14 years in carrying messages, running errands, shining shoes or any of the so-called street employments, as well as working in stores and factories. He exempts pages in the Senate and House between the ages of 12 and 16, or between these ages, who are actually employed learning trades.

## NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

On or about January 10, '07  
we will open a Branch Store at  
781 MARKET ST. (MIDWAY BUILDING)  
Between 3rd and 4th Sts.

## Hansen &amp; Elrick

MEN'S FURNISHERS and HATTERS

1105-07 Fillmore Street

Formerly Examiner Building

GET THE BEST--IT PAYS  
Cary Safes Are Fireproof  
**RICHARDSON BROS.**

General Agents—Stock on Hand  
131 FIFTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

New Type

New Presses

**WALTER N. BRUNT**  
COMPANY

Printing, Badges,  
Regalia, Buttons, Etc.

391 JESSIE ST.

At Fifth, opposite U. S. Mint, S. F.

TELEPHONE TEMPORARY 1966

**Jas. G. Maguire**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 22, St. Mungo Building, N. W. Corner  
Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

## CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK J. SYMMES, Pres. O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres.  
CHAS. NELSON, Vice-Pres. E. W. RUNYON, Vice-Pres.  
HENRY BRUNNER, Cashier

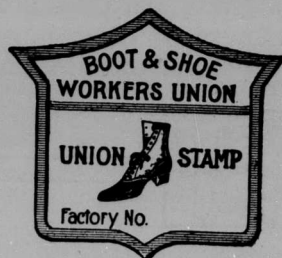
Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13  
DEPOSITS - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

## THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42  
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00  
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17  
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tournay, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.  
Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

FOR BEST VALUES IN

## HATS

J. C. Meussdorffer Sons

Established 1849

909 FILLMORE 909

Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

Formerly 534-536 Third Street

Exclusive Hatters

Baldwin Jewelry Co.

Agents for All American Watches

Factory on Premises

1261 Van Ness Avenue, at Sutter

SAN FRANCISCO



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



WHEN YOU  
DRINK BEER  
See that this Label is on  
the Keg or Bottle.

